DATA AS TO BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, FULTON, CHURCH AND DEY STREETS IN NEW YORK CITY

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SEYMOUR DURST

FORT NEW AMSTERDAM (NEW YORK), 1651.

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Because it has been said
"Ever'thing comes t' him who waits
Except a loaned book."

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Memoranda with reference to the Block bounded by

Broadway, Fulton, Church and Dey Streets

in New York City.

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Note: The historical guide of the City of New York makes no reference to this block, and in general the records of the New York Historical Society are blank as to it. Most of the historical information which follows has been compiled from recitals and fugitive references in the abstracts of titles and deeds on record. Some additional information has been gained from pictures, maps, etc., in possession of the New York Historical Society and from references to the histories of various families. This information compiled by Mr. Neal M. Monroe assisted by Mr. Kenneth C. Gunby.

Preliminary History. The navigator, Henry Hudson, discovered the Island of Manhattan and the river bearing his name on October 4, 1609. He reported to his employer the Dutch East India Company and some private adventurers sent out a vessel after furs in 1610. Nothing of any importance was done, however, until after the formation of the

Dutch West India Company in 1621, and the construction of Fort Amsterdam which was started in 1626. By the time it was finished, the European population was about 200, and the island had been purchased from the Indians on behalf of the company by Director Minuit for $24.00 in beads, trinkets, etc.

There follows a copy of an old view of New Amsterdam dated about this time.

NEW AMSTERDAM, ABOUT 1630.

Reversed and enlarged from the View in Hartgers' "Beschrijvingh van Virginia." Lenox Library, New York City

Later, a palisade was built across the island located upon what is now Wall street, with a gate in the wall or palisade, at Broadway, called the Land Gate (Landtpoort). This street became the principal street and in effect ended at the gate, beyond which it was only a road through the country. Up to the gate it was originally called the Heere Straat or High street, and beyond the gate, the Heere Wegh or High Way.

Later still when building began outside the palisade it was called Great George street. For a long time it ended a few blocks north of what is now Fulton street, where it terminated in a ropewalk. (See Bradford Map, page 7.) At an early day, however, a road turned off from it toward the right at about Fulton street. About 1800 the portion from Wall to what is now Fulton street was sometimes called Jarvis Parade, but the street was often referred to, in deeds especially, as "The Broadway," and about 1800 or shortly thereafter the old names died out and the whole street began to be called simply "Broadway."

There follow two views of the city, the first as it was in 1660; and the second dated 1667.

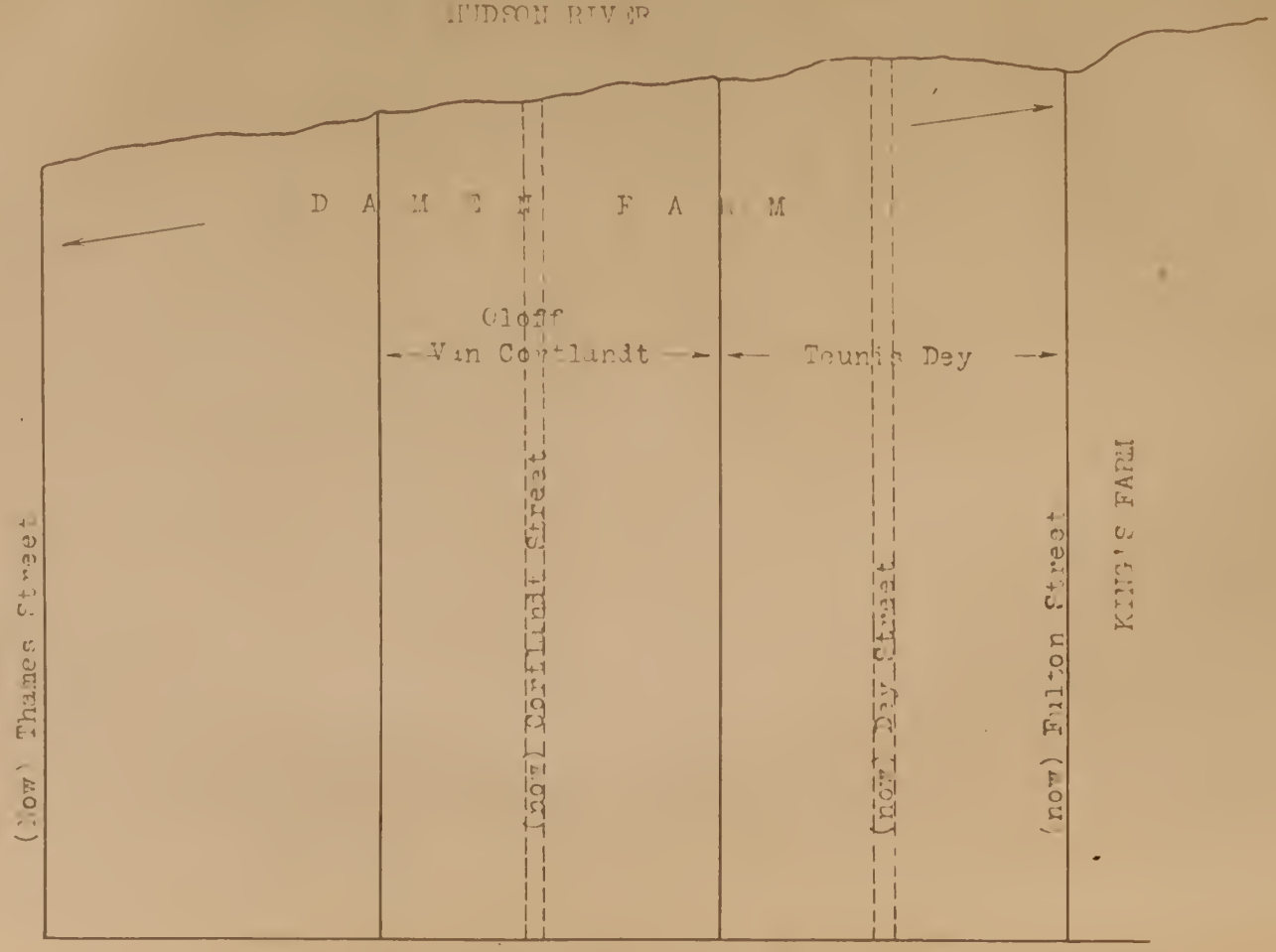
NIEUW AMSTERDAM
1660

Nieu AMSTERDAM een stedeken in Noord-Amerikues Nieu Holland, nu het genaemt Manhattan Manhats. Nieu york genaemt van het gerucht in 't gesicht der Engelsche 1657.

New AMSTERDAM a small City in Manhattan Island, New Holland, North America now called New York & is a part of the English Colonies about 1667

The Tract in Question. In 1644 Director Keift granted to Jan Jansen Damen, a prominent burgher of New Amsterdam, the tract now lying between Broadway and the Hudson river and Fulton and Thames streets.

This tract is shown on the accompanying plat which also shows subdivisions later referred to.



HEERE-STRAAT (now) BROADWAY

JAN JANSEN DAMEN FARM - 1688

The land was farm land, and then or soon afterwards had on it a number of orchards. The grant to Damen was confirmed by Governor Nichols after the island passed into the possession of the English in 1664, after which the name of the town was changed to New York.

The view here inserted is dated 1679, and shows the general appearance of this locality looking from the northwest. The view is a rectified redraft of the original pen and ink drawing, which does not show the cows. The windmill to the left in the foreground was located at the northwest corner of Duane street and Park Row and was erected in 1664 by Jan de Witt and Jan Teunissen; the one at the right was located just east of Broadway in what is now a part of the City Hall Park. It was erected in 1677 by Captain Nicholas de Meyer (Demyre) and was later known successively as Jasper's Mill and the Old Garrison Mill. The former may be seen in the right background of the 1667 view referred to at page 3.

VIEW OF NEW YORK FROM THE NORTH, 1679.

The land descended to Jan Van Gie, (Vanji), Damen's heir, who deeded a part of it to Derick Sicken, (Seckers or Siecken) who was also known as Derick Jansen Dey. This portion extended from Fulton street to about midway between the present Dey and Cortlandt streets, and from Broadway to the North river, and is indicated on the plat inserted at page 4 under the name of Teunis (Tunis) Dey, the son of Derick Jansen Dey, from whom it descended to him. This all occurred prior to the year 1688.

Derick (also called Dirck) Jansen Dey came from Amsterdam at an early date and married in New Amsterdam on December 28, 1641, Jannetze Theunis, also from Amsterdam. It is said that he and Hans Reiger were soldiers in the service of the Dutch West India Company, and for insolent behavior toward citizens on the Heere Straat, and for striking their superior officers, were sentenced to be shot on February 21, 1647, but Dey was afterwards pardoned and was admitted to the rights of a small burgher on April 26, 1657. Governor Andros in 1677 leased the Duke's Bowery (Bouwerie) or farm (referred to elsewhere as King's Farm) to him for thirty years, and thereafter he lived upon that farm where he probably died. His farm house is said to have been located on the old Astor House site.

Teunis Dey was a gardener and farmer. Between 1682 and 1686 one Pieter Jansen Mesier acquired from Van Cortlandt a windmill site "on the plain outside the city" on a piece of land just south of Teunis Dey's land. This mill was located about where Cortlandt and Church streets now intersect, and was reached by a lane called Pieter Jansen's Lane and later called Old Mill Lane on the Bradford map of 1730. The lane was 40 feet wide and left Great George street (Broadway) nearly midway between the present Cortlandt and Liberty streets, running west about half-way to the river shore (now Greenwich street), and thence northwardly about 100 feet to the windmill. This mill appears in landscape views of New York as late as 1746.

It is indicated, with the lane leading to the mill, on the accompanying Bradford Map (or Lyne Survey) which also locates, among other things, the West Ward and King's Farm.

A Plan of the City of New York from an actual Sur
To His Excellency JOHN MONTGOMERIE Esq
This Plan of the City of New York is humbly Dedicated
Wm Bradford
North River
East River
Kings Farm
WARD
COMMON
Col Rob Lurting
MAYOR
BROADWAY
NORTH
WARD
EAST WARD
MONTGOMERIE'S WARD
William Street
Broad Street
Beaver Street
Pearl Street
Dock Street
White Hall
Hanovers Square
Hunters Key
Burnets Key
Harbour

Teunis Dey died in 1693, and by his will left to his widow and children, Jane (who married Francis Ryerson), Sarah (who married Hendrick Spier), and Derick Dey (also called Derrick, Dirick, Dirck and Dyrck), all that "parcel * * * on the Island of Manhattan without the City Land Gates, on the west side of the Highway, having on the north side the farm formerly called 'His Royal Highness' Farm' now called the 'King's Farm;' on the south side, the land formerly of Oloff Stevenson," being a tract 18-7/10th rods wide, and extending from the highway to the river.

At this time, according to an extant map of 1695, there were some streets outside the palisade and some houses on Broadway but none on the west side as far north as the above tract of land except the farm house on the King's Farm. The King's Farm (so called after the Duke of York became King) extended northwardly from what is now Fulton street, and was later granted in 1705 by Lord Cornbury, the Governor, to the Corporation of Trinity Church, which laid off part of it into lots about 1760, and erected St. Paul's Chapel in 1765. Oloff Stevenson was properly known as Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt.

Dey's will contains the quaint admonition, "in the meantime the mother shall be bound to bring up the said children, varying their learning for an art or trade to live by, as a pious mother, for

God's sake, is bound to do."

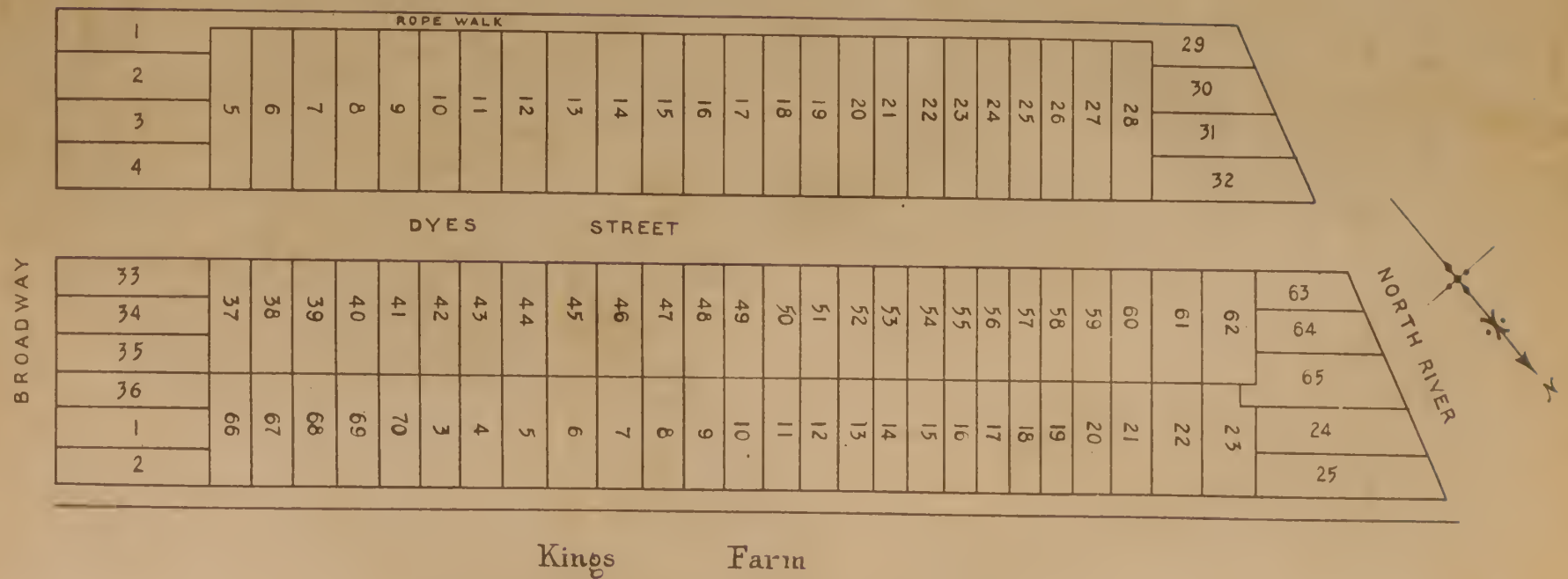
Mrs. Dey later married George Ryerson, and later, in consequence of certain provisions in the will, deeded (in 1730) to the children, the northern half of the parcel, the dimensions being listed as 149 feet 6 inches wide and 825 feet deep. At this time (1730) the Bradford Map (page 7 above) shows John and Fair streets but does not show Partition street. However, it does show three buildings along Broadway on this block and also shows Mesier's windmill.

Some years later the title to the whole of the land left by his father was acquired by the son Derick Dey, the deed describing the land as being in the "West Ward" and bounded by "the High or Broadway," etc. In the meantime Cortlandt street, (also called Leary street at one time) had been laid out in 1733, and apparently the town was extending northward outside the palisade as Derick Dey caused the property to be surveyed off into building lots in 1743 by Francis Marschalk, the City Surveyor. A view of Fort George and the city, dated 1740, is here inserted.

A View of FORT GEORGE *with the* CITY *of* NEW YORK *from the SW.* 1740

Certain discrepancies in the numbers of the lots, and other evidence would indicate that the first survey took place in 1743, and that later a new survey was made in 1748. The extant Marschalk map, which is still used, is dated 1748.

A copy of this map follows.



Kings Farm

Surveyed the 5th May 1748
by Francis Maerschalck

The first recorded sale of a lot was in 1745. In 1750, Dey street was laid out. It was narrower than at present. Upon the north side of the block the lot map now shows Partition street (later Fulton street). The street across Broadway from Partition street was then called Fair street. In 1754 Marschalk made a map of the town (not given here) which shows Partition street, several houses on both that street and Dey street and buildings on every lot except one on the Broadway side of the block. Partition street finally became Division street. Broadway was paved from Dey to Division streets in 1760.

When Derick Dey died in 1764, he still owned a considerable number of lots, and divided them among his children, Jane (who married John Varick), Ann (who married William McAdam), and Mary (who married Daniel Shaw). They began to convey away their lots about 1770. Up to this period the buildings on the block were probably detached dwelling houses of the poorer sort, but nothing is known about them, as the great fire of 1776 is said to have destroyed them all although the attached map showing the course of the fire does not show that all were burned.

This PLAN of the City of New York within the Palisades which were erected in the year 1745 was made for the purpose of shewing the progress and extent of the Great Fire which happened in the year 1776 the number of houses that was consumed And also the Fire of 1778

REFERENECS

1 Fire commenced
2 Fort George
3 Battery build in 1693
4 Lower barracks
5 Upper barracks
6 City Hall
7 College
8 Exchange
9 Poor House
10 Debtors Jail
11 Rendevouz
12 Trinity Church
13 St George's Church
14 St Pauls Church
15 Old dutch Church
16 New dutch Church
17 North dutch Church
18 Wall Street Church
19 Brick Church
20 Old Lutheran Church
21 New Lutheran Church
22 French Church
23 Reformed Dutch
24 Moravian Church
25 I. Queen Street Church
26 Baptist Church
27 Methodist Church
28 Friends Meeting
29 Friends Meeting
30 Synagogue
31 Play House
32 Old Slip Market
33 Fly Market
34 Peck Slip Market
35 Oswego Market
36 Beaw Market
37 Bayards Sugar House
38 Seamans ditto
39 Courtlands ditto
40 Rhinelanders ditto
41 Roosevelts ditto
42 H Rutgers Brewery
43 Rideus Brewery
44 Fire ended

Old Times

45 Palisades
46 Three Block Houses
47 Gate to Greenwich
48 Gate to H Rutgers
49 Gate to Bowery Lane
50 Gate to Bowery Lane
51 Cow Yard hill
52 Wind Mill hill
53 Old Bakers hill
54 Negro burying ground
55 Kings Farm
56 Dominies Rock

During the Revolution the city was in possession of the British and a British Headquarters Map shows earth works and redoubts on this block during the occupation, but apparently these were along the Hudson and not on the part near Broadway.

The population of the city dwindled from 20,000 to less than 10,000 during the war, but after the war the revival was rapid.

The first New York directory was issued in the year 1786; the population of the city being then 23,614. As shown by the preceding map, the fire of 1776 destroyed practically all of the buildings below Partition (now Fulton) street to the Battery, and reconstruction was slow. The occupants of our block in 1786, according to the directory, were as follows:

John Baufell	Grocer	1 Partition street
John Kemper	Painter	3 Partition street
Henry Sheafe	Grocer	7 Partition street
Abraham Vanbleck	Doctor	6 Dye's street.

The map inserted here is a copy of a map published in 1789.

Plan of the City of New York

From the Original Copy published 1789

From 1780 until about 1840 the West Ward was a residential district. In 1784 Colonel Richard Varick, a prominent attorney at law who had been Commissary General of Musters during the Revolution and was later Recorder of the City and Attorney General of the State, and served as Mayor from 1789 to 1801, bought lot 37, (called No. 4 Dey street) and built his residence on it some distance from the street line. A mortgage in 1833 refers to this as a three-story brick house. There is inserted a picture showing the block from the northeast in 1800.

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BROADWAY AT VESEY STREET IN 1800

AFTER THE ORIGINAL BY STRICKLAND IN THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

From the collection of Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

Colonel Varick apparently was also the owner of a two-story frame residence on lot 33 at the corner of Broadway and Dey street, but about 1800 David Lane Haight purchased this lot, and later the next lot to the north, and built a hotel on them called the Franklin House. This hotel had a yard at the rear, and west of the yard and just east of Varick's home lot the latter erected a brick building which was at one time occupied partly as a justice court room and partly as a school room. This building was removed some time before 1833. The lot to the north of the Franklin House at one time had on it the two-story frame residence of Ahasuerus Turk. West of Varick's house on Dey street was the frame residence of Matthew Hopper on lot 38, that of Jane and John Varick on lot 39, that of Thomas Stagg on lot 41, that of Richard Borden on lot 42, and that of John Brower on lot 44. On the Division street (now Fulton street) side, lot 70 had on it the frame dwelling of Abraham Brower, a blacksmith. At the rear of the Richard Varick house was a frame dwelling occupied by John Varick. Lot 5 was owned for a short time by Aaron Burr, who sold it in 1797. The same lot was afterwards owned by Isaac L. Kip, a lawyer, and remained in his family from 1837 to 1882.

In 1807 the names of Division and Fair streets were changed to Fulton street in honor of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, and it was not long until the whole block was built up. There is inserted a view showing part of the block as it was in 1809.

VIEW OF BROADWAY AT FULTON STREET - 1809

The New York Directory lists the tenants of this block in 1812, as follows:

193-195	Broadway	D. L. Haight
197	"	D. N. Crocheron
199	"	Robert Bulcid
201	"	Stephen Ward and C. Thresher
205	"	W. A. Stokes; Mme. Picard
207	"	B. and H. Haight

6	Dey street	James MacBride
8	" "	Joseph D. Everingham
10	" "	Elizabeth Robert
12	" "	Elizabeth Mann
14	" "	James Brower
16	" "	Elizabeth Miller; Alison Arden
18	" "	Thomas Jennings; Richard Brown
20	" "	Maxwell Trokes
22	" "	Jane Panton

Partition street (now Fulton street)

1	" "	Jane Rutheren
3	" "	John Curtis
5	" "	J. and S. Macginiss
9	" "	Abraham Brower
11	" "	James Brower
13	" "	Benjamin Westervelt
15	" "	Ann Stymets
17	" "	Cornelia Kissam
19	" "	B. and J. Cooper
21	" "	John Van Blacrum

It is to be noted that Church street had not yet been cut through between Dey and Fulton streets. This was not done until 1867; also Dey street was narrower than at present; it was widened about 1850.

Up to about 1840 lower Broadway was noted for its elegant residences extending from the Battery to beyond City Hall Park.

The photograph inserted here is of a painting showing the Franklin House in the left foreground, and the property to the north of it.

Following this photograph are views of the block except its south end, in 1835, and a view looking down Broadway in 1843.

View of Broadway ~ From Dey Street to Park Place ~ 1830

FULTON STREET AND BROADWAY - 1835.

VIEW OF BROADWAY - 1842.

About this time business began to creep in, and the residents moved further up the street, the former residences being replaced by business buildings. The West Ward had become successively the Fourth Ward and then the Third Ward. The Franklin House still stood, and was operated throughout its existence, of more than forty years, by J. P. Treadwell. It was one of the leading resorts of the time for country merchants. Bounding it on the north was the three-story brick dwelling house of Robert Buloid, on lot 35. Jane Vrendenburgh resided in a two-story brownstone house on lot 36. North of it on lot 1 was a two-story brick store owned by Sarah Jones, widow of Isaac Jones, and William H. Smith owned and operated a general store on lot 2 at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets. On Dey street, David Lane Haight, owner of the Franklin House property, owned the residence formerly belonging to Richard Varick, and Jane Dey Dodge, widow of John Varick Dodge, occupied a two-story frame dwelling on lot 38, while the frame house of Mary Rcbert was on lot 39 to the south of it. On lot 40 was the two-story brick house of James Fellows. Lot 41 was owned by the Bank of England and was vacant. On lot 42 John Miller operated a grocery store in a three-story frame building, and William Howard owned lot 43, to the south of it. Lot 43 was vacant. On lot 44 stood the frame dwelling owned by Philip Harmon, and adjoining it was the

dwelling of Frederick Bunker, on lot 45. On the Fulton street side, lots 66, 67 and 68 were occupied by a 3-story stone building owned by the estate of Isaac Jones. Lot 69 was owned by the Bank of England and had on it a two-story brick building. William Howard owned lots 70 and 3, and had his two-story brownstone residence on lot 3. Francis M. Kip owned a three-story brick building on lot 5, while John Constantine owned a stone dwelling on lot 7 which adjoined a vacant lot on the west, No. 8, belonging to Duncan Phyfe, a cabinet maker.

It is interesting to note that the Vrendenburgh lot was owned by that family from 1770 to 1866; that lot 38 was in the Varick family from 1801 to 1873, Colonel Richard Varick having left it in 1831 for life to his niece Jane Dey Dodge; and that lot 8 was in the family of Duncan Phyfe from 1821 to 1871.

The views that follow show lower Manhattan in 1848, with our block in the right foreground, and Fulton street in 1850.

VIEW OF LOWER MANHATTAN FROM STEEPLE OF ST. PAUL'S - 1848

FULTON STREET AT BROADWAY - 1850.

A good idea of what the block was like may be derived from the following list of the tenants of the block in 1851, as taken from the New York Directory for that year:

193-195-197 Broadway -	"Franklin House," J. P. Treadwell, Prop.	
	Edward Phalon	Barber
199 Broadway -	M. H. Newman & Co.	Books
201 "	H. N. Peters	Trunks
	J. W. Graton	Gold Pens
	H. S. Tanner	Maps
	Thos. Earle	Carpets
	Becker & Piard	Daguerreotypes
203 Broadway -	Andrews & Lamphier	Tailor
	E. B. Beaumont	"
	M. M. Lawrence	Daguerreotypes
205 Broadway -	Clark, Austin & Co.	Books
205-7 "	M. B. Brady	Daguerreotypes
	Edward Anthony	Engraving

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6 Dey street -	J. P. Treadwell	
10 " "	(unoccupied)	
12 " "	J. J. Miller & Co.	Pickles
	J. & N. Philbin	Plumbers
	W. H. Weed & Co.	Fancy Goods
	Field & Correja	Architects
	L. R. Menger	Gilder
14 Dey street -	John Taylor	Hotel
16 Dey street -	John Harrison	Bootmaker
	William Baker	Grocer
	Frost Bagley & Co.	Machinists
	Rivinius & Klinger	Jewelers
	Augustus Schroeder	Tinner
18 Dey street -	Hugues Guerrier	Dyer
	Aimie Mercier	Watchcase Maker
	J. B. Gilbert	Looking Glasses
20 " "	Charles Parker	Coffee House
22 " "	James Thompson	

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164 Fulton street	W. A. Platt Bros.	Upholsterers
164-1/2 " "	O. C. Owens	Stationery
166 " "	Whitlock & Harris	Furniture
	W. G. Cook	Machinist
168 " "	W. H. Lee	Furniture
170 " "	Henry Herkner	"
172 " "	C. L. George	"
174 " "	Bruner & Moore	"
176 " "	Josiah Welmore	
178 " "	J. W. Bell	Printer
	William Gowans	Book Seller
180 " "	J. Berlin	Stationer
	W. H. Holbrooke	Publishers
	Geo. Hayward	Lithographer
	E. J. Perry	Print Colorer
	J. P. Son	Paper
182 " "	E. B. Constantine	Upholsterer
184 " "	J. P. Wake	Piano
	W. A. Seely	Lawyer
	C. F. Dennis	"

A view of the block, dated 1865 follows.

A VIEW OF BROADWAY - 1865

After 1845 the block began to be in the center of the business district. The residences had been gradually pulled down and replaced by store buildings, the traffic in the neighborhood very greatly increased, and in 1867 the passage on Fulton street had become so dangerous, although there were no surface cars to increase the difficulties, that an iron bridge called the Loew Bridge was erected at this point across Broadway; but pedestrians preferred the dangers of the street to the task of climbing the stairs, and the bridge was removed in 1868. This bridge is shown in the accompanying picture.

THE LOEW BRDIGE - FULTON STREET AND BROADWAY - 1867

Mr. Vail's library contained a bound volume of "Yankee Notions" for 1861. This was a humorous publication published by T. W. Strong, 98 Nassau Street, New York. The May number in this volume contained a cartoon illustrating the difficulties of pedestrians on Broadway at Fulton street, which is reproduced here.

A Voyage through Broadway.

To reach the business part of the town, you are again obliged to attempt the transit of Broadway, (suppose we say at Fulton Street).

Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1872 the Western Union Telegraph Company (originally The New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company) purchased lots 33, 34, 35 and 37 from Dr. Thomas W. Evans. Dr. Evans was the famous American dentist in Paris. Although he held the title to these lots they were in fact the property of the French Emperor Napoleon III. The Western Union Company built on the lots the Western Union Telegraph Building, fifteen stories in height. It was considered to be the most modern and complete office building in New York at that time. A picture of it follows.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

Broadway, New York.

1875

In 1874 there was established on the top of the building a time ball which was dropped at noon by means of telegraphic connection with the Naval Observatory in Washington. This was of great service to the masters of vessels in the harbor, and was also much used by inhabitants of the city to set their watches. Soon thereafter the Western Union purchased lot 38, and in 1881 it purchased lot 39 and erected on these two lots the Western Union Annex. In 1890 it purchased lot 40 from Warren Ackerman with the three-story brick building thereon. In 1879 it purchased lot 36 on Broadway.

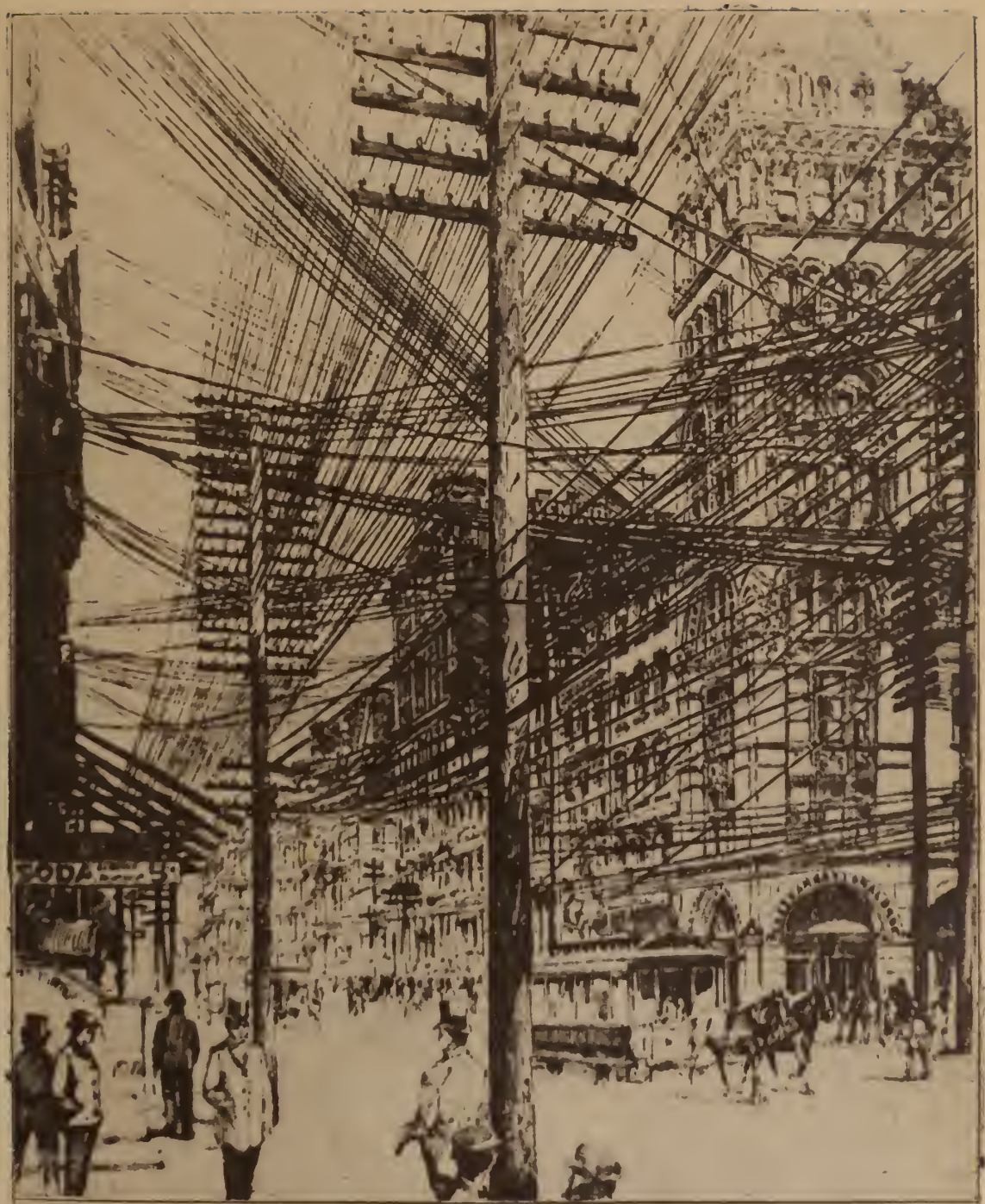
An interesting fact relative to lot 69 on the Fulton street side (No. 170) is that this belonged to Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt from 1846 to 1871, in which year he died and left the property to his wife and children, among whom was Theodore Roosevelt. The Roosevelt heirs later deeded the lot to Adele de Tallyrand Perigord (the Duchess de Dino).

About the time the Western Union Telegraph Company began purchasing lots John A. Kinner owned a three-story brownstone building on lot 41, Jacob Van Wyck owned a four-story building on lot 42, Betsey A. Hart owned a five-story brownstone

front brick building on lot 43, Stephen M. Blake owned a four-story brick building on lot 44, and Mary Thompson owned lot 45.

On Broadway, north of the Western Union property, John S. Rogers owned a four-story building on lot 1, occupied by Clark, Austin & Company, a noted book publishing house; James Reid Smith owned a five-story building on lot 2, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets. On Fulton street, Adele de Tallyrand Perigord owned a four-story building on lots 66, 67 and 68, and also owned a building on lot 69. It does not appear what buildings were on lots 70, 3 and 4, but on lot 5 was the three-story building belonging to Francis M. Kip, and on lot 7 was the five-story brownstone building belonging to John Constantine. On lot 8 was the three-story brownstone building of Adolph Simis.

In 1890 a fire destroyed the tower and the two upper floors of the Western Union Building. In rebuilding the tower was omitted. Views follow which show the overhead wire congestion in front of this block about 1890 and which show the building, without the tower, as it looked before it was demolished to make a place for the present structure.



BROADWAY AND JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, IN 1890, SHOWING THE DENSITY OF OVERHEAD WIRES

WESTERN UNION BUILDING - 1906

195 Broadway Corporation. In 1915, the Western Union Telegraph Company owned the fee to lots 33, 34, 35 and 36 on Broadway, and lots 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 on Dey street. A leasehold on part of lot 68 and all of lot 69 on Fulton street (No. 168-170) had been acquired also and in that year that company formed with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company a building corporation called the 195 Broadway Corporation, and built on the lots the present twenty-six story building known as the Telephone and Telegraph Building. There follow views of the building erected by the 195 Broadway Corporation.

205 Broadway Corporation. By 1920, the remainder of the lots on Broadway (Nos. 1 and 2) and lots 66, 67, and the remaining portion of lot 68 on Fulton street had been acquired. These lots were transferred to a new company called the 205 Broadway Corporation, and the addition to the Telephone and Telegraph Building was constructed.

There follow first a photograph of the architect's sketch of the building as it was to be built, and photographs of it as it was actually completed.

MORRIS ROSENFELD
N. Y.

The Block at Present. Other lots have been acquired so that now there are only three lots in the block not owned by the American Company or one of the two building companies. The present ownership is indicated by the following diagram.

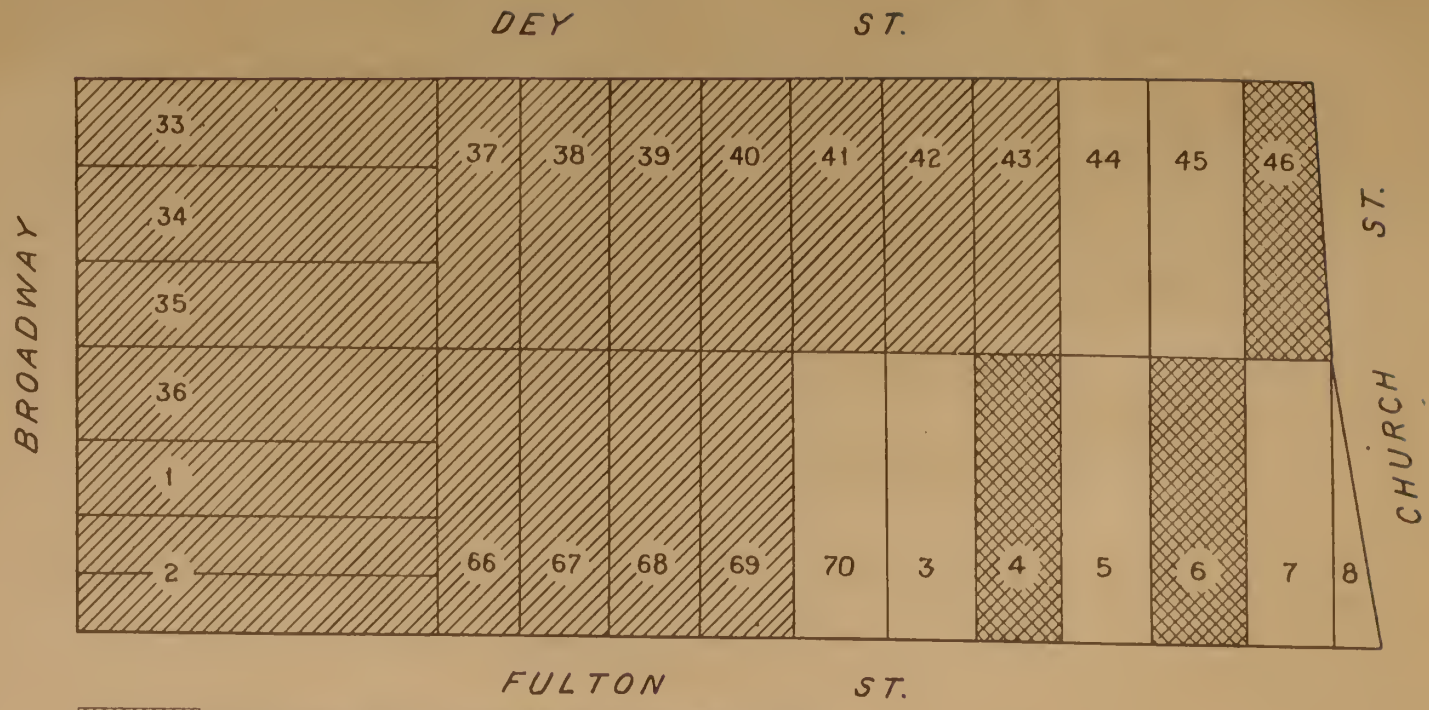


Diagram of Lots on Block 80 ~ 1922.